

MR. KINNEY'S DISCULAR

To the Voters of the State of Illinois

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

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ARTICLE 18.—Sec. 11.—“That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain and inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and disposing of life and liberty, and of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

Sec. 12.—“That all power is inherent in the people; and all free governments are founded on the consent of the governed, and are instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness.

Sec. 13.—“That all men have a rational and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience; that no man can be righteously compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent.

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management be the means of such doing.

It is not the belief, that I am a tolerant man, or a tolerant party-man. This is not true any further, than that I belong to the Republican party, and advocate reform only when the public good requires it; hence I was the warm advocate of *secession* of Gen. *Duncan* over the re-election of *McClellan* at a time when I believed reform was necessary. Great exertions have been made, to destroy the belief that I am unworthy of the support of the Old Guard, by the publication in *Massachusetts* of one fact, respecting the opinion of Col. John Morrell, who was sent to *France* by the *Government* to visit the country through the late war, viz: that he did in the fall of 1862, in the presence of Judge John Reynolds, very warmly solicit me to become a candidate for Governor, and voluntarily promise me his warm, cordial support.

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DEAR SIR: The members of the Council of the City of London met last Monday night, and discussed the question of the proposed extension of the London County Council to the suburbs of the city. The Council is composed of 100 members, 50 of whom are elected by the ratepayers of the city, and 50 by the ratepayers of the suburbs. The Council is now considering the question of the proposed extension of the Council to the suburbs of the city, and the members of the Council are divided into two parties, the one in favor of the extension, and the other in opposition to it. The members of the Council in favor of the extension are the majority, and they are now proposing to extend the Council to the suburbs of the city. The members of the Council in opposition to the extension are the minority, and they are now proposing to limit the Council to the city of London. The Council is now considering the question of the proposed extension of the Council to the suburbs of the city, and the members of the Council are divided into two parties, the one in favor of the extension, and the other in opposition to it. The members of the Council in favor of the extension are the majority, and they are now proposing to extend the Council to the suburbs of the city. The members of the Council in opposition to the extension are the minority, and they are now proposing to limit the Council to the city of London.

To the Hon. E. K. RANE, Senator in Congress.

WM. KINNEY.

To William Kinney, Esq.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1855.

Dear Sir—Your receipt of the 10th of November, has just been received. My own views on the subject of the Canal, and prostrating the price of public lands, need no words, and both agents will receive my continued support. I believe the law of the last Legislature ought either to be repealed, or greatly modified.

Your friend, &c.

ELIAS K. RANE.

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Whereas it is a well known fact that President Garfield, while in office, intended to get at my private character—among other things, it was stated that I had taken advantage of Rufus H. Price, in the sale of some lands, and rumors were even made to make inquiry of me as to my hopes of obtaining him by his mouth, something whereby they might the more effectually succeed in their designs, and that I had, in reality, done so, they failed in their attempt. This same old refuted charge, with others of the same nature, equally unproved, are again trumped up, and put in circulation against me.

The following is an extract of a letter, sent before published, which will show the propriety of the above remarks:

Dear Sir—Many persons from your side of the river have lately asked inquiry of me, whether or not, you did take the advantage of me in the purchase I made of you of these bricks. It is possible it is intended to injure you, in a salient point of view. I have mistaken all those who have spoken to me, till your instructions have been perfectly fair and honorable.

Your friend,
RUSKIN H. PRICE.

The instructions that I have mentioned the Gov. of W. Va. River, charged

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My private feelings on this subject are, I am confident, the feelings of every good person. They are feelings of sympathy for the oppressed on the one hand, and of indignation against the oppressors on the other. They are feelings of sympathy for the oppressed on the one hand, and of indignation against the oppressors on the other. They are feelings of sympathy for the oppressed on the one hand, and of indignation against the oppressors on the other.

But in their secretaries, that the Government of Christ be not hindered; for those preachers which handle not the word of God do offend the people of much value, and highly to be commended for their work's sake."

That a coalition is formal joining, made up of discordant parts, brought together by the dominance of personal interest, which has been all former barriers to be overleaped, and solid column of opinion forced under the notice of an old experienced leader, is an admirable fact. And not satisfied with five years already in operation against our people we have also made arrangements to put a army of soldiers not to press. Everywhere, call it the Captivity of the people.

This address has excited far beyond what expected, and must now be closed, without time to do to it the justice which the subject which I have advocated. The Journal of the Senate of 1833, will show that I was not of Imperial Improvements, as far as the present, and that I introduced measures for the establishment of the first Commission for the establishment of the first Commission of State roads leading to and from the East of G. Vermont. See Journals of the Senate, 1833, p. 10. And since I have been honored with the office of Senator, I am not fitted to aid, separately and to the best of my ability, in all measures that tend to the public good: in confirmation of a resolution passed by the members of the Legislature generally.

It is well known that I gave the casting vote for the permanent location of the Penitentiary at Alton; and those who understand the great system of internal improvements connected with that measure, and the accomplishment of which depended much on the immensity of that location, will know how appreciate the importance of that vote. Fellow-Citizens, I shall submit cheerfully your decision; and should I meet your opposition, I shall say nothing but your free and rational will; and if you make choice me, I shall endeavor to serve you to the best of my ability, in the preservation of every measure tending to the advancement of our section of this growing State.

WILLIAM KINNEY.

JEFFERSON'S MEMOIRS.—The *Lancet* Article of the 10th January, contains a notice of Jefferson's Memoirs, by the late Dr. Folsom; a column of the reviewer may be judged from the following extracts:

"It is a work which will be highly useful to our country, it is a work which is dedicated to Jefferson's correspondence with Adams in his old age, one of those warblers after playing their part in the up-and-down drama of life, who subsequently filled the office of President, retired to see paternal estates, and devoted their declining years to the cultivation of philosophy and science." "I have seen many specimens of virtue here! The P-Mouse devoured corn, and tracts of waste and dreary heath; at day they fought their battles of opinion over granite at the age of fifty years and spent their days and nights in the library and friendly conversation with beings of renowned enthusiasm."

"We read the account of Jefferson's labors at Monticello, and we are reminded of the words of the psalmist—the harvest—not the Roman slave and Indian hunter!"

"These volumes must be read with intense interest. They bear with profound philosophy. They will form the code of future Legislatures. They will be the basis of every great name to immortality."

There are said to be at least *three* hundred persons engaged in heating oil, at this time in the Cherokee Nation; and it is said that although they lose much by their clumsy manner of procuring and wasting it, they nevertheless contrive to make us an average of one dollar a day. —*Charleston City Gazette.*

A short time since, while the officers of a congregation in this city were making the usual collection, a man was seen to thrust his hand into the same when presented to him, and abstract some of the contents. He was at once charged with the offence, but stated that he was a stranger, and that it was the practice in his own place, when a person had a small change, to throw a piece of money into the bag, and take from it at random in such as might be supposed to be the proper amount; that he had done so.

We learn that most of the nominations of Connors, Morrills, and District Attorneys, whose nominations were on the agenda submitted to the Senate, were thoroughly confirmed. Connors' name, after Porter's nomination, was not confirmed. The mooted question of the power of the President to make appointments was thus received the sanction of the Senate.

—H. S. Tel.

A man was imprisoned two months in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, for stealing two pieces of firewood.

